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### Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE Brummell's celebrated Cough Drops are used by over 2,000 people daily to relieve coughs and colds. Keep a box in your house.

# New-Dork Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-In the House of Commons yesterday statements were made relative to Irish, Egyptian and postal affairs; Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Fawcett were present. == Six arrests have been made in Castlereagh, Ireland === The memorial Wablet in Rome in honor of the late Professor 3, F. B. Morse was unveiled yesterday. — The editor, propri-etor and printer of The Freethinker have been sentenced to imprisonment for blaspaemous libel. In the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday M. Ferry said that the present time was inopportun for constitutional revision. === The Emperor of Germany has accepted the resignation of General

von Kameke, Minister of War. DOMESTIC.-James Gilfillan has resigned the office of Treasurer of the United States to accept a position in New-York. === The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday delivered several important opinions. \_\_\_\_ James S. Boynton, president of the Georgia Senate, was sworn in as Governor. The Nilsson concert in Buffalo was given up because the sale of seats was light. === Fire in Red Wing. Minn., caused a loss of \$200,000. Eesolutions providing for an inquiry into the finances of the elevated railroads of this city were introduced in the Legislature last evening. = A suit has been be gun against the Rev. Andrew J. Chambers, of New-Haven, Conn., for alleged conversion of funds.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The trustees of Columbia College decided not to admit women as students, but favored courses of study to be pursued outside the college. — The twentieth anniversary of the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby's pasterate was celebrated. == The will of Edwin D. Morgan was offered for probate. Governor Cleveland refused to interfere in the cases of McGioin and Majone. = The verdict of a jury that Henry Prouse Cooper was sane was set aside. = A pilot-boat was run down by the steamer Commonwealth; one life was lost. === A number of liquor dealers have been cheated out of \$14,600 by Julius Marcus, a broker, = Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.02 cents. Stocks were active in spots; all were higher and closed strong.
THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations in-

dicate clear or fair and warmer weather, possibly followed at night by mereasing cloudiness. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 23°; lowest, 12°; average, 18°.

Some of the recent legislation of Congress does not go into effect immediately-a fact which probably is not understood by a good many careless readers. Letters cannot be sent for 2 cents before October, nor will unstamped checks be cashed at banks before July 1. The tax of bank capital and deposits, however, ceased March 3; while the changes in the taxes on tobacco will begin on May 1 But this does not mean cheap eigars and cigarettes for the million.

If ever any fraud was utterly annihilated it was Wiggins when his great February storm did not come. But incredible as it may seem, there are people outside of lunatic asylums who do still believe in him. According to a report from Atlantic City some of the resiedents of that plasure resort are getting ready to leave their homes so as to be out of the tidal wave which Wiggins has predicted for this month. Great is the power of persistent humbug!

Congratulations to the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby upon the twentieth anniversary of his pastorate at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church must not be considered as due only from the persons who attended the large meeting held in the church last evening. Dr. Crosby has earned the thanks and good wishes . of all the residents of this city, not only for his labors in behalf of religion as pastor of his church, but for his efforts for the cause of education as Chancellor of the University of the City of New-York, and for his energy and perseverance in the interests of morality and temperance as president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. He has often been misunderstood and roundly abused; but on the whole his good works are well appreciated.

Governor Cleveland has wisely decided to let the law take its course in regard to Me-Gloin, the murderer. This young man represents a class in the city whose rapid increase forms one of our most serious criminal problems. His former companions make up the gangs who lounge on street corners in the rougher parts of the city, fighting and insulting peaceable men and women. Irresponsible, conscienceless, reckless, glorying in their misdeeds, they are always ready for crime. The announce a course of study to be pursued outgrowth of this class is a direct menace to life | side, and property. But can nothing be done for these wretched specimens of humanity? McGloin

this is something worthy the consideration of our philanthropists.

Both sides of the Atlantic are interested in the assurance of the English Postmaster-General, Mr. Fawcett, that he means to make inquiries with regard to improving the ocean mail service. Some slight changes in it would improve it so much that if any inquiry is made it is almost sure to result in a more convenient system. Mr. Fawcett would greatly please American merchants if he would send his mailbags by the fastest steamers, as our Postmaster, Mr. Pearson, sends bis. Freight from Europe often reaches this port in advance of the have to pay storage on the goods till these papers get here. This expense be avoided if any discretion was exercised by the English authorities in selecting their mail steamships. The service between Queenstown and London is exceedingly bad, as our London correspondent has recently pointed out. The mail train from Queenstown starts east at 11:30 a. m., and if the steamships do not arrive before that hour their mail-bags frequently are delayed forty-eight hours before reaching the British metropolis. If Mr. Fawcett really wants to improve the service he has a plenty of chances for reform.

The decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States in the " bond cases" will be of great interest to lawyers, although it has generally been the opinion of the profession that the conclusions which have been reached were inevitable. The States of New-Hampshire and New-York, as assignees of certain of their citizens, holders of repudiated Louisiana bonds, sued the last-named Commonwealth for payment. It is the opinion of the Supreme Court that the suits were not really the suits of the States, but in effect the suits of private citizens, for whom the plaintiff Commonwealths were acting merely as collecting agents. Therefore the proceedings were contrary to the XIth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, which prohibit- the citizens of one Commonwealth from saing any other State in the Union. In the other important case an effort was made by private individuals to compel the State officers of Louisiana to pay certain bonds with certain moneys which the Constitution of 1879 torbade to be expended in that way. The Supreme Court holds substantially that it cannot compel the officers of any State to break the laws of | their State. That would be allowing the Judiciary to usurp the legislative functions. Justices Field and Harlan dissent from this view, a circumstance which will afford respectable consolation to the counsel for the defeated plaintiffs.

WOMEN NOT TO ENTER COLUMBIA. The action taken by the trustees of Columbia vesterday will not satisfy those who have been earnestly advocating the admission of women to the privileges of the college. In the petition which was recently presented the governing body was asked to extend to women "the many and great benefits of education in "Columbia College by admitting them to lec-"tures and examinations." This the trustees decline to do. They declare emphatically that it is inexpedient to attempt to educate the sexes together at this institution. This opinion is shared, no doubt, by a great many signers of the petition. As was expressly stated when the paper was laid before the board, it was not intended to ask for "coeducation." If the trustees could have seen their way clear to give young women the opportunity to profit by the instructions of the faculty and by the use of all the appliances of learning which the college has accumulated, no one would have urged that the young women should be taught in the same class-rooms at the same hou s with the young men. But it has been decided that Columbia is not now in a condition to provide in any way, for the education of women in the college. As to the expediency of making such provision, if there were no financial obstacles, the members of the committee which made the report adopted yesterday are evidently not a unit. That is an easy inference from the report itself. But the committee unanimously voted, and the trustees unanimously decided, that with her present means Columbia cannot open its doors to women.

The disclosure made by this report of the condition of the college finances will certainly surprise the community at large. It has been a matter of common belief that the resources of the institution were amply sufficient for its needs. Among the cherished delusions of New-Yorkers has been the notion that their city contained a church and a college such enormous wealth that the broadest plans of religious and educational work were not too large for them. But the year-book of old Trinity shows that only by the most prudent administration is her income sufficient for her chapels and schools, her charities and her labors. And now Columbia appears as burdened with an enormous debt instead of enormous wealth, and as finding her endowment insufficient for the progress which she desires to make. She has no money, it seems, with which to provide for the instruction of women. Plans are in hand, it is stated, to extend the work of the college, and the wealthy and intelligent citizens of New-York are to be appealed to for aid in making it all that those who govern it desire it to be. But these plans do not include any provision for giving women an equal share in its privileges. The signers of the petition are told that if they desire to found a school for the education of women as a part of the University, but "entirely detached from its existing departments," the trustees will "carefully consider how best to develop the growth of so interesting a foundation." No one will accuse the Board of

excessive rashness in that concession. Let us see then just what Columbia is willing to do for women. The report adopted vesterday outlines a plan of which these are the chief features: (1) The public announcement of a course of study to extend over at least three years. (2) Examinations and reviews to be held by the faculty for young women who have pursued this course. (3) Awarding a diploma or testimonial to those who are successful at these examinations. The course of study is to be pursued outside the college. That is expressly provided. But it is suggested that it may be pursued "under the observation of its authorities." Just how much that means cannot be told until the plan is perfected. But it is plain at a glance that the scheme is very far from affording young women that equal scare in the privileges of the institution which the petition sought. In that memorial the trustees were asked to admit women to the college lectures and examinations, and not merely to

Whatever may prove to be the value of the concession made by the trustees, and we

sides, be left to run their course to the gallows while the board is constituted as it is at with none to lend a saving hand? Surely, present. The tone of the report is most conservative and cautious. It seems to breathe throughout a spirit similar to that of Dr. Dix's Lenten lectures. Though the petition is spoken of as remarkable for the eminence and respectability of the signers, there is a sarcastic reference to "the diversity which is known to exist in their views on the educa-"tion of women, and the variety and compara-"tive amount of their information on the sub-"ject of Pedagogics." But the signers of the petition can feel that they have gained an important step. If women continue to be excluded from the class-rooms of the college, at least they are sure to make a good use of the advantages of the special course of study bills of sale and lading, and our merchants and the special examinations. And in time there may be a Girton at Columbia as well as at Cambridge.

OFFICE. A Constitutional amendment is pending in the Legislature which provides for the abolition of the office of State Engineer and Suroffices" so called, and is only to be reached by an amenament to the Constitution. Can the State afford to abolish it?

Ever since the amendment was introduced reasons for the retention and abolition of the office have been furnished in great abundance. Those who are in favor of retaining it hold that the duties which now devolve upon the and the people could only look to a Republican State Engineer and Surveyor plus the duties | Congress for it. So instead of leaving it as a that ought to devolve upon him are so many and so important that the public service would certainty that the latter would blunder over it be crippled by its abandonment. The present to their own defeat, they took the matter up in occupant of the office has published reports an honest business-like way, and over the facand statements from persons who are now or tious opposition of the minority carried it who have been connected with the engineer- through to a successful conclusion. The result ing department and public works of the State, showing the many duties pertaining to the next Democratic Congress one great danger. office, and the part which, under the present Constitution and existing law, it was still remains to be seen whether the people will intended to fill in the governmental policy of New-York. This publication also contains a list of the new duties which in the opinion of State Engineer and Surveyor Seymour properly belong to the office. He mentions six duties: The supervision of all dence of the people. It was a Republican Consurveys made at the State's expense; the pre- gress, and the Republican party will not shrink paration of plans, specifications and estimates from going to the people on its record. for all work done for the State, except the plan of buildings; the examination and survey of any disputed county, town or patent lines, whenever directed by the Commissioners of the Land Office; the appointment or recommendation of all experts in engineering or Louis. He has felt the force of blizzards more surveys employed at the expense of the State; the care of the weights and measures of the State, and of all maps, surveys and field notes now on file elsewhere; and the preparation of copies of such maps, surveys and notes for mark parenthetically that Mr. Little has a wife. the use of the State officers. Mr. Seymour concludes what he has to submit on this subject with the remark that "if the Legislature will place all the surveys of the State in charge of the State Engineer and Surveyor, and require him to make plans for and supervise all State work and gather his scattered duties together, there will be all the work he and the Superintend-State will be better in the end."

Those who believe that the State can afford to abolish the office argue that the existence of the Department of Public Works and the Board of Railroad Commissioners leaves it without sufficient excuse for being. No one questions the propriety of transferring the no duty of receiving and tabulating the reports of the railroads of the State from the State Engineer's department to the Railroad Commission. In regard to the engineering department, directed by the State Engineer, the contention of those who favor the proposed Constitutional amendment is that it fairly outlived its usefulness as soon as the Department of Public Works was well estabshed Assemblyman and ex-Judge Smith, of Herkimer, who introduced the amendment, calls the attention of those who are opposed to oo much of a good thing to the fact that at

danger that there will be too few public offices of any sort. There is a decided danger that there will be too many. Several of the duties of the State Engineer and Surveyor, as set forth in the publication referred to, are comparatively unimportant. There is not one on the list that could not readily be ledged in another office, while the fact that new duties are suggested is to be regarded as a qualified admission that as it stands the office does not quite justify itself. In any event, no great harm could follow the adoption of the pending bill by the Legislature. It calls for a Constitutional amendment which, in order to succeed, must pass two successive Legislatures and be approved by the people at a general election. It the office is indispensable that fact can be made to appear in time to prevent its abolition. It has not yet been made to appear.

NOT ASHAMED OF THE RECORD. The XLVIIth Congress was not remarkable for the number of great men it included, or for the pre-eminent ability of a few of its individ ual members. It was-if we may be permitted to continue the same candor toward it now that it is dead that we exercised during its existence -a very commonplace body of men. It started oft badly and through its first session it fulfilled the promise of its unhappy beginning in several ways. No need now to particularize: that its first session was anything but a success was sufficiently shown in the results of last November's elections, for which Congress was in a large degree, though not wholly, responsible. The Republican majority has, moreover, frankly confessed judgment and done what it could to make atonement for its mistakes during the short session just ended. It was not a great Congress except in this sense that it had the true greatness and manliness to confess its mistakes, recognize its responsibility to the people, and in the end endeavor to do what the people evidently desired. It was a Republican Congress, and the Republican party not only shoulders the responsibility of it, but with all its faults willingly and cheerfully goes to the people on its record, without even waiting for its successor to come in and give it the advantage of a foil.

For this Congress has fairly represented the Republican party-represented it in the human frailties and weaknesses which grow inevitably out of the possession of power; represented it still more faithfully in its nearness to the people and its quick and hearty response to public sentiment. Whatever else may be said of it, this at least is true, that no other Congress ever gave such satisfactory proof that it stood as

the commanding ability of a few leaders or for its general average, it may at least be credited with representing upon the whole the general spirit and purpose of the party in control. And in this particular it has exhibited in the most striking and significant manner the contrast between the two great parties: between the party of progress, the party of ideas, the party of the people, and the party of obstruction, of negations, of blind, wilful Bourbonism. The contrast between its first and second sessions is the contrast between the parties. One party is susceptible to correction and discipline; the other stubbornly clings to its errors and bases its only claim for consistency upon an unreasoning defence of its blunders.

The fundamental difference between the two parties was well illustrated in the course taken by each on the Tariff question. No thinking politician at the beginning of the last session doubted that, if the Republicans in Congress THE STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOU'S desired merely to gain a strategical advantage over their opponents, their best policy was, while making an apparently earnest effort to pass a Tariff bill, to permit the Democrats to defeat it and to leave for the incoming Demveyor. This is one of "the Constitutional ocratic Congress a legacy of dissension and discord. Nothing could be plainer than that with the Tariff an open question the next Democratic Congress would fall asunder at the very outset. But the Republican leaders took a very much higher view than this. They said that the business interests of the country demanded an early settlement of this question stumbling-block for their opponents, with the of course is to remove from the path of the By so much the Democrats are helped. But it not after all recognize the manly and straightforward treatment of the question by the Republicans and restore them their confidence.

The XLVIIth Congress, with all its mistakes, showed itself in the end worthy of the confi-

There has been added to the storms, fires, floods and other catastrophes which have characterized the year thus far, a series of remarkable atmos pheric disturbances in the home of Mr. Little of St. searching than those of Dakota, and of cyclones and hurricanes surpassing in violence any chronicled by seafaring men, while there has been none to temper the wind to the aborn lamb. We may re-This circumstance, the poker not being forgotien. sheds additional lastre anon his heroic attitude as he thrusts his head in the wise from beneath the bed and excinion, "Watte I have the spirit of a man I will peop!" o Mr. Little has "peeped" the columns of a Western newspaper, a very feeble by the appearious turnoil of the elements to which he has been subjected. There are these who migh bject to Mr. Little's capitalization, spelling and "ent of Public Works can attend to, and the | ponetuation, but such critics should be reminded that a man who has been the sport of a St. Louis donestic bezzard is not to be held accountable by

It appears that money was here, as everywhere, the mount eval. Mr. Little plaintively states: the root of ever. Mr. Little plaintively states:

1 to a Ming wow voit of my Pocket I Began to
Set down the amount at Night it Was Short. Next day
rist on the 2nd slee In the Moraing I was looking on the
floor size first up and Sold Was arryou looking for I said
I Had lost some mony She looked at me like a Tiger
Shaking her first at me and Saying I did not Take your
movey I said Dering I did not say you did She Shock
our flat and said you had Better Not I Finally had to look
My Pantoleons up Nights.

It is usually supposed that a soft answer turneth

away wrath, but Mr. Little's endearing epithets seem to have utterly failed. The subject of rats

next proved an apple or discord. "I Said I Would go and get some tin and fix the holes I get fole Worth of The and communed to Fix. Holes She Began to Tar around it Made me Tremoel Saying. I Paid

and a busband made to "Trembel," worthy of the pencil of Hogarth. Yet there was worse to come, for the wife went on to invade the most cherished

present "we have cleven able engineers waiting "npon and watching over our completed ca"nals." And he adds his belief that the Department of Public Works is well equipped for doing all that is required to be done.

We are inclined to think that the majority of the people of the State are with the advocates of the amendment. There is never any department of the properties of the state are with the advocates of the amendment. There is never any department of the people of the State are with the advocates of the amendment. There is never any department of the wife wend on the invade the most cherisans privileges of man:

"I said on the 5 of Dec I would go and get Shaved She flew up and said I did not Need Shaving in a Shee lare way She was Runtur down the Babtists Some of my and said I did not Need Shaving in a Shee lare way She was Runtur down the Babtists Some of my and said one day after I had heard it for 2 or 3 weeks Flease dont Talk about my best frends She flaw up and said her Tung was her own and she wood Talk and would not step, 50 i Said I would take a Walk" and would not step, 50 i Said I would take a Walk" and would not step, 50 i Said I would take a Walk" and would not step, 50 i Said I would take a Walk" and would not step, 50 i Said I would take a Walk" and would not step, 50 i Said I would take a Walk" and would not step, 50 i Said I would take a Walk" and would not step, 50 i Said I would take a Walk" and would not step, 50 i Said I would take a Walk" and would not step, 50 i Said I would hat the most character of the wife went on the flow of the flow of the flow of the wife went on the flow of the flow of the wife went on the flow of the wife went on the flow of the flow of the would and step and get Shaved She flew up and said don't year shave of said and not recommend to the would not step and said the said I would hat the way of the wife went on the flow of the wife went on the

We learn from this that Mrs. Little had had prerious experience and that her "Other Husband' had retired from an unequal strife. We would particularly call attention to the meckness and wisdom of Mr. Little in recognizing the profound truth that every woman's "Tung" is her own, and in deciding to "take a Walk." Mr. Little's wardrobe was the next point of attack, and he ventured to

Considering the proximity of the "Poker," Mr. Little's cowardice is not surprising. He continues his recital of storms and wrecks, and tells us: "She looked at my With Vengence She Shook hur fist at me I got up like a good little boy . . . the Way She Would Talk about folks Was a Sin to david Crocket the Six Weeks We Ware together it Was Come and go you Shant She Never Caled me Geo or mr Little it Was go Come or Shant."

It may be that the tempest raging in this St. Louis dwelling has had some influence in producing the meteorological freaks of the last few months. But touching recital as showing one woman who is not are very rare indeed, and even Washington, teristic of life in St. Louis, the attractions offered to great and good man ruled this country (Lincoln),

paper, favoring Civil Service Reform and opposing a Protective Tariff. Mr. Foord is reputed a man of decided ability, and it is evident that he realizes to the full the magnitude of the task he has undertaken in Brooklyn, for he says "that there is no community of similar size in this or any other civilized country which has now to content itself with so mediocre a type of journalism." This will insure him a pleasant greeting from Mr. Kinsella.

Speaker Keifer's farewell acts are likely to make a deeper impression than his farewell speech,

A practical railroad builder, who has constructed and equipped 2,500 miles of road in the last three years, writes us to say that he has heard, since the passage of the Taniff bill, from nearly all the manufacturers that supplied him with material. The almost unanimous declaration, he says, is that they are well satisfied with the bill, are grateful for its confidence as the result of it.

"It is the same old party." That appears to be the general verdict on the conduct of the Democracy during the late session of Congress. The glorious old concern had its colors flying all through the

Put into the vernacular of the rank and file of the party, it stands: "Give us them offices."

David Davis passes out of politics with the sincere respect of men of all parties. His unique podition between the two great political parties subjected him to much innocent ridicule, but nobody ever questioned the honesty of his motives or the patriotism of his purpose. It was fortunate for the Senate and for the country that a man so just and so eminently qualified to occupy the chair was in a political attitude to be available for it at so critical

Don Cameron is said to be contemplating the publication of a physician's certificate that the attack of toothache which he had during the closing days of Congress was a very severe one.

We observe that those amiable but destructive rsons, whose mission in life appears to be the premature killing off of Presidential candidates, have begun operations afresh on Senator Edmunds. election as President of the Senate is made the excuse for this ontbreak. They are nominating him for the Presidency every few minutes and will keep it up until he comes out, as he did in 1880, and requests them to let him alone. There is no more ertain way to destroy all Presidential possibility in a man than to nominate him for the Presidency very time his name happens to come into especial ominence. It is not improbable that the Adams family might have had a third President in it before this if too unanimous admirers had not set the country laughing by jumping up every time there was a lull in politics and shouting: "I nominate Charles Francis Adams ?"

#### PERSONAL.

Bishop H. P. Northrop, recently appointed to the R. C.) diocese of Charleston, S. C., arrived in that city from Florida last week, and will take up his permanent residence there.

The remains of John Howard Payne are now their way to this country by the steamer Burgandia of the new Fabre Line, which is on her maiden voyage to New-York. She left Palermo on March 1, will proceed to Naples to take on passengers, and sail directly to New-York, touching at Gibralyar for coal. She is expected to arrive here about the

Edwin Booth will occupy during the coming son the villa which is now being finished on the tenacre plot of ground purchased by him last year at Newport. The house stands on a bold bluff overlooking the Seaconnet River. It is of the Queen Anne style, shingle-covered, three stories high and about lifty feet square, though very irregular in

Mme. Nilsson-Rouzeaud recently said to a reporter, speaking of her coming visit to Philadelphia: "Ah, Philadelphia is such a pleasant place! It is so clean, so fresh for a city, and the people are so kind to me that I am always glad to get there. Philadelphians are a cultured, music-loving people, and I color a season with them." This The Philadelphia Press suprently entities "A Cantatrice's Sarcasm."

Wagner's mausoleum at Wahnfried was not a new omb. When the composer's dog, Russ, was poisened some years ago, his body was placed in the tomb which was then destined to receive, as it now has done, the remains of his master, and Wagner had carved by the entrance the effizy of his favorite in an attitude of repose, and underneath the legend, "Here Russ rests, and wasts."

When it was reported that Prince Gortschakoff was dying at Nice, that statesman's friend quickly rushed to the fore with the explanation that he was excellent health at Baden-Baten, and that it must be only his cousin Nicolais who was in extremis on the Riviers. Now the latter indignantly declares that he is cojoying robust health at Mentone, so the question comes up, is there anybody named Gort-schakoff dying at Nice? If so, who?

Among the men seeking election to the French Legislature at the hands of Gambetta's old Belleville constituency is one Berezowski, a "Labor candidate. He is thus recommended by Felix Pyat : Workmen, Berezowski is a workman! Republicans, he is a regicide! C tizens, he is a convict!
Assert, then, for him, by him, in him, the right to
Work, the right of the Republic! Rehabilitate
Duty! Henor the Pistol!"

General Sherman a few days ago wrote as follow to an autograph collector in Brookiyn, who had naked for new lines on the sentiment "The pen is mightier than the sword": "Lord Lytion would never have put his signature to so maked a sentiment. Surely I will not. In the text was a prefix of qualification.

'Beneath the rule of men entirely great, The pen is mightler than the sword.'

The worm will turn, and so will Phipps, the Philadelphia Almshouse plunderer. He writes a furious etter to his counsel in the Quaker City, threaten ing to return thither voluntarily and stand prose cution, unless remittances for his support in Can ada are larger and more frequent. His friends who have been sending money to him in Ontario have ow ceased to do so, without giving any reason for gard their claims upon his consideration. Phipps will steal an almshouse root now and then, but he can't tolerate a man who won't stand by his friends.

The Hon. Henry B. Curtis, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, has placed in the hands of the trustees of Kenyon College a fund for the aid of meritorious students by loans of money at a low rate of interest. The appropriations will be made for only one The scholarship is intended to help a student, but not to cover all his expenses. The maximum for one student for one year will be \$150. maximum for one states for my year on college \$75. The but for a student's first year in college \$75. The sum appropriated will be paid in equal parts, one at the beginning of each college term. Upon each payment the scudent will give his promissory note for the repayment in five years from date with incat at the rate of 112 per cent per annum.

It is related that when the Rev. Phillips Brooks was in Italy (he was last heard from in Palestine, by the way.) he met two other American clergymen of mighty stature, the three together weighing half a ton. One day Mr. Brooks went to a famous bathing establishment. The proprietor looked at him, and then despairingly declared that he had no bathing suit big enough for him. At that moment, without any preconcert, up came the second of the trio and asked for a suit, and received a similar reply, which had hardly been uttered when number three came " with his stately stride," and with a cry of horror and dismay the bathing-master took to his heels before what he conceived to be an inva-sion of a new race of Titans.

"Now, this world does not often present the conit is at least reasonable to call attention to this dition of facts herein described. Men entirely great wronged and down-trodden, and who has full pos approached greatness as near as any mortal, found session of her own rights-and the rights of her mood use for the sword and the pen, each in its husband as well. If this is to be taken as charac- proper sphere. You and I have seen the day when a various strong-minded members of the gentler sex | who wielded a powerful and prolitic pen, and yet various strong-minded members of the gentler sex are obvious. A city where woman "Tars" and man "Trembels" is a place to be carefully kept in mind.

The Brooklya Union-Argus announces that it has passed under the control of Mr. John Foord, and is to be hereafter an Independent Republican newspaper of the property of the process of histed, revenge and tyranny that the pen of mighty men like Clay, Webster, Crittenden and Lincoln were unable to disentangle.

Frederick Lunger, who died at Davenport, Iowa, ast Wednesday, aged seventy-five years, is said to have been the senior railroad locomotive engineer in the United States. His first experience in that calling was in 1835, on the Albion, an engine built by George Stephensen and run on the old State road from Philadelphia to Columbia, Penn. He remained constantly at the work of "enginedriving" until 1856, when he retired to farm life. In 1876 he was invited by the late Colonel "Tom" Scott to visit the Exposition at Philadelphia, and on his way there and back again to Daveoport he rode in his old place in the cab, and bandled the lever as skilfully as ever, thus literally working his passage, nithough his pockets were full of first-class passes over all the roads. Mone. Judith Gautier, one of the few French ad-

airers of Wagner, relates many instances to prove that the great composer concealed under his rough exterior a most tender and sympathetic heart, both toward men and toward animals. While he was passage, and believe in better trade and greater composing the "Meisteranger" at Zurich he became interested in a stray dog which he found prowling around the house, and which was suffering from some disease. He took it home and nursed it; and though the creature bit him for his pains it was none the less carefully tended. Mme, ment; but must his old companions, and many the least, it is evident enough that onght always to stand—with its hand on the public pulse. So without being remarkable for may be spared the worry from which I have so in italies if they or opose to "back down." "If these part of the college are closed to women on the least, it is evident enough that his son, "My ambition," he answered, "is first of all the least, it is evident enough that his son, "My ambition," he answered, "is first of all to leave bim a modest independence, so that his son, "My ambition," he answered, "is first of all to leave bim a modest independence, so that his son, "My ambition," he answered, "is first of all to leave bim a modest independence, so that his son, "My ambition," he answered, "is first of all to leave bim a modest independence, so that his son, "My ambition," he answered, "is first of all to leave bim a modest independence, so that he might. The Indianapolis Sentinel asks its party fricals may be spared the worry from which I have so in italies if they or opose to "back down." "If these party fricals in the least, it is evident enough that his son, "My ambition," he answered, "is first of all the least, it is evident enough that his son, "My ambition," he answered, "is first of all the least, it is evident enough that his son, "My ambition," he answered, "is first of all the least, it is evident enough that his son, "My ambition," he answered, "is first of all to leave bim a modest independence, so that he has son, "It has been the least, it is evident enough that he least, it is evident enough that he has son, "My ambition," he answered, "is first of all the least, it is evident enough that he least, it is son, "My ambition," he answered, "is first of all the least, it is evident enough that he least, it is eviden iantier once asked him what he intended to do with

cruelly suffered myself. Then I should like him to know something of surgery, enough to give medical assistance to a wounded man, and make the first dressing. I have often been afflicted by the sense of my own helplessness when an accident has occurred in my presence."

The Countess of Breadalbane is making a singu larly well-conceived and well-carried-out effort in the way of practical benevolence. According to The Whitehall Review, she has fitted up a house near the gates of Lord Breadalbane's Taymouth Castle policies, in Perthshire, for the reception and residence of orphan boys who have been rescued from the slums of London and elsewhere. Here they are most carefully cared for by a matron, and present a most cheerful and happy appearance. Well though plainly clad and fed, they are pictures of health, and behave extremely well. They are given a good plain education, and as soon as they are fit for it they are to be apprenticed as tradesmen on the estates-such as foresters, carpenters, blacksmiths tales—such as foresters, carpenters, blacksmiths. &c.—while the cleverer ones among them will be placed in the estate offices as junior clerks, and so on. The little fellows are taught to sing in percept by a teacher provided by Lady Breadalbane, and they form the choir of her ladyship's little church near the Castle. Lady Breadalbane takes the warnest personal interest in every one of the boys, and is an almost daily visitor at the Orphanage while she resides at Taymouth Castle.

#### GENERAL NOTES.

A site has already been purchased in Albany and about \$50,000 subscribed for the magnificent Cath-olic cathedral whch Bishop McNetrny has in contempla-

From the eighteenth annual report of the trustees of the Peabody bequests in London it appears that 7.829 rooms, occupied by 14,604 persons, have been provided for the laborers of the metropolis, and that 33 blocks containing 1.885 rooms will be opened during the present year. The vital statistics of the Peabody buildings are striking. The birth-rate for the past year was 45.04 per 1,000, which is 10.74 per 1,000 higher than that of all London for the same period. The death-rate was 18.42 per 1,000, which is 2.98 per 1,000 lower than London. The infant mortality was 137.41 in each 1,000 births, or 13.59 per 1,000 below that of London.

At a public dinner a fortnight ago in an English city, which unfortunately is not named in the report, the chairman, who is described as a gentleman of National reputation, gave the toast of "The Army, Navy and Reserve Forces." "This is a toast," he said, "which requires very little comment from me, as the subject is one with which you are all familiar. The Army and Navy have been drunk for very many years, and the Reserve Forces have now been drunk for something over twenty years." Of course there was a roar of laughter, totally unexpected by the chairman, and the meaning of which it took him some little time to comprehend; but seeing the point at last, he was wise enough to join heartily in the merriment at his own expense. Navy and Reserve Forces." "This is a toast," he said.

A couple of hideous savages, man and woman, have been dragged from a cave among the mountains of New Mexico, where they were found two months ago by a Captain Lovett, and placed on exhibition in Denver. They were entirely naked when discovered, frightful to look upon, and utterly devoid of intelligence, but possessed of amazing strength. They seem to be able to communicate with each other by inarticulate sounds to communicate with each other by maricelants someta-and gestures as beasts do, and though now tractable, they are manifestly idiots. They are supposed to be Pueblo Indians. This, at least, is the story told by the Western press, and it may be true. It is worthy of re-mark, however, that most of the wild men now on exhi-bition in various parts of the country may be found, when the performance is over and the lights are out, smoking short day pipes behind the scenes, and asking for the latest news from ould Oireland.

One of the most exciting events of Governor 'ameron's recent cruise against the oyster pirates of the Virginia waters was his pursuit of the sloop Dancing Molly. The captain and the crew bud gone ashore for wood, and the captain's wife and two daughters were the only persons on board the sloop when another pirate only persons on board the sloop when another pirate boat far down the bay signalled that the Governor's steamer was approaching. The women called in vain for the crew to return and then, seeing that there was to more time to lose, they weighed anchor, shook out the more time to lose, they weighed anchor, shook out the sails, and ran for neutral water, paying no attention to the solid shot fired across their bows by the pursuing steamer. For a time it was nip and tuck, but a stir breeze olew up to help them, and they outsailed the fovernor. The people on the Virginia shore are sworn enemies of the oyster pirates, but when those who happened to be spectators of the chase saw that the Dancing Meily was manned only by three women, they chivalrously cherred the captain's plucky wife and daugnters. On the eve of the coronation of King Kal-

akaus. The Honolulu Saturday Press gave foreible ex-pression to its disgust at the position into which the King had been beguiied by "the antiquated Premier— that buriesque Beaconsfield of the Hawalian Court." "Does Kalakaun imagine for a moment," it exclaimed, that a few thousand dollars' worth of dry goods and a grown which is by no means a crown of glory or of vittory, will make him any more of a king than he has been heretoforel The 12th of February, 1883, will, we trust, be remembered in the annals of this kingdom, for on that occasion, circumstances permitting, the statue of Kamehameha I. will be unveiled. There was a king! a conquering hero who ruled as few have ruled, and whose record should be an inspiration to young Hawaii through all time. When a wor, by poet rises to sing the epic of his L is without a parallel in modern history. There has stunds, naked, majestical, the branze not firmer than was his will. Would a fillet of gilt kalo leaves add anything his will. Would a fillet of gilt kale leaves add saything to his divinity, or a shirt of velvet make him any more a king! His fixed eyes stare in blank annagement at the kindergarten pranks of our quasi royalty. Let Kahakana think of this when he girds up his loins to receive the crown, and with the spangled train daughing about his shod heels; let him reafize that all this flummery is paid for—or as yet only partly paid for—by a special drain apon the pockets of the practical and indestrous non-coronation people who are at this moment running his kingdom for him and saving him from bankraptey, Kaiskana may sport his roless—he would be more suitably apparelied were he but elethed in his right mind—and the public may smile at the lilipution pageant, but the Preapparelled were he but clothed in his right minu—and the public may simile at the lilliputian pageant, but the Pre-mier having precipitated the climax, can now quietly take a back seat. His occupation is gone! He and his hencamen have outlived their own epitaphs, and we pro-pose to be in at the death!"

## POLITICAL NEWS.

The number of disbanded statesmen was probably never so large in this country as it is to-day. If all of them return to honest work for a living there is danger of the labor market becoming overstocked. The only consolation they can have in their retirement is in look-ing forward two years in the expectation of seeing a stiff greater number of aspiring statesmen pushed into ob-sentiv.

The same general complaint comes from nearly every State of a waste of time and general in-efficiency in the Legislatures. The sessions are spent in inconsequential discussions and bickerings, and the re-sult is that necessary business is delayed and little or nothing accomplished. The Chicago Inter-Ocean, comnothing accomplished. The Chicago Inter-Geran, com-menting on this, says that "There must be reform, or a popular rebuke, so stinging and overwhelming as to be little, if any, short of political revolution, will surely fol-low." Brennial sessions, it was hoped, would lessen the evil, but so far the outcome seems to have been less fa-vorable than was reasonably expected.

The crisis which has long been impending in Georgia politics is almost certain to be hastened by the death of Alexander H. Stephens. The difference between the liberal and Bourton factions of the Democracy was temporarily bridged over last fall by his nomination. was temporarily bridged over last fall by his domination.

His liberal views were no secret, but his great popularity made any revolt against him impossible of success, and the Bourbons were compelled to submit. The last link between the two factions is removed by his death, and the strungle which has been forescen cannot be delayed much longer. Politics in Georgia are likely to be more interesting than in any other Southern State for some time to come.

No disposition has been shown in the Pennsylvania Legislature to keep up the distinction between the Regular and Independent Republicans and the division in the party was apparently at an end. There is an intention manifested in the Western part of the State, nowever, to maintain a separate organization until it is certain that the movement of last tall has resulted in some permanent good. Little faith is placed in Governor Pattison's promises of reform, and his administration is pronounced a failure before it is two months old. The object next aimed at by the Independents is the Senatorship which becomes vacant in 1885. But it is doubtful if they can amoster much of a following, the general disposition now apparent being to fight within the party ranks.

When Governor Butler's nomince for Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts announced publicif that he would devote his energies during the year to building up the Democratic party, he showed his freshness and gave his political opponents a handle which they propose to use to the best advantage. A Republican leader is quoted in The Boston Herald as saying: "We have got the Butler Democracy where we want them to be They professed civil service principles in their State plat-They professed civil service priheiples in their state plat-form, and now turn about and propose their most active party workers for important State offices. The Insurance Commissionership is one of the most responsible posts in the eff; of the Governor and Council. I hope the people of Massachusetts will realize the importance of this office to them, and I feel sure that the Republican Committee will be amply sustained in their contest with Governor Butler over Mr. Plympton's nomination."

The Indiana Democrats are working themselves into a dangerous state of excitement. The Republican minerity in the Legislature rightly determined to prevent it possible the attempt to turn over the State institutions and all the government patronage to the Democrats, and resorted to parliamentary usages to accompitsh this Whereupon the Democratic press begins